Healthcare Provider: Adult CPR Scenarios—A

Purpose: Management of cardiac arrest requiring CPR with bystanders present. The 2nd rescuer arrives with an AED, attaches and operates it, but no shock is advised. So the 1st and 2nd rescuers perform 2-rescuer CPR. After a period of CPR the victim is resuscitated.

Setup: Assign 1 participant the role of rescuer, 1 the role of 911* caller, and 1 the role of the 2nd rescuer. AED use is simulated (2nd rescuer *does not* actually use AED) to provide rescuers with scenarios focusing on 1- and 2-rescuer CPR.

Scenario	Scenario Assignments/ Discussion	Assessment Findings	Expected Rescuer Actions
1- and 2-rescuer adult CPR—A • Cardiac arrest • Bystander present • First rescuer performs 2 cycles of 1-rescuer CPR • Second rescuer attaches and operates AED (simulated). "*No shock advised*," so both rescuers perform 2-rescuer CPR; switch twice • Breathing and circulation return after several cycles	**First Round** **Rescuer # 1: Participant 1 or 4** **911 call: Participant 2 or 5** **Rescuer # 2: Participant 3 or 6**	• Unresponsive • Not breathing • Signs of circulation absent • Second rescuer attaches AED (simulate). *"No shock advised*" • Signs of circulation	• Check for responsiveness (none) • Direct bystander to phone 911* • Check breathing (absent) • Provide rescue breaths that cause chest rise • Check signs of circulation (absent) • Provide chest compressions • Perform 2 cycles of 1-rescuer CPR • When no shock advised by AED, second rescuer joins with first rescuer to perform 2-rescuer CPR for several cycles (2 switches) • Recheck signs of
	• You are a physician/nurse/respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. A 50-year-old male has a grand mal seizure and falls to the floor in front of you in the clinic waiting room.		
	• You are a physician/nurse/ respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. You are on duty in the Emergency Department when a 50-year-old male on a gurney suddenly becomes unresponsive.		
	• You are a paramedic/EMT responding to a call. A 19-year-old college student has been found unresponsive in her dorm room with possible drug overdose.		

		and breathing return	circulation (present) • Recheck breathing (present) • Place in recovery position *Clinic waiting room = 911 or clinic emergency number *Emergency Department = no call needed *Paramedic/EMT= no call needed (call already made)

HCP Adult CPR --A CARD

Healthcare Provider: Adult Relief of FBAO (Responsive Becomes Unresponsive/Rescue Breathing) Scenarios—A

Purpose: Management of FBAO in the adult victim who was responsive and becomes unresponsive (known FBAO). The rescuer sends someone to phone 911. The rescuer must relieve the FBAO and then open the airway, assess breathing, and perform rescue breathing. The victim is resuscitated.

Setup: Assign 1 participant the role of rescuer, 1 the role of 911* caller, and 1 the role of observer.

Scenario Number	Scenario Assignments/ Discussion	Findings	Expected Actions
Adult Unresponsive FBAO—A • Adult foreign-body airway obstruction (responsive becomes unresponsive) with bystanders present • FBAO relieved after 2 cycles of abdominal thrusts and finger sweeps • Signs of circulation present, but **not** breathing • Rescue breathing continued until vicim regains spontaneous breathing	**First Small Group Round** **Rescuer: Participant 1 or 4** **911 call: Participant 2 or 5** **Observer: Participant 3 or 6** • You are a physician/nurse/ respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. You were performing abdominal thrusts on a responsive coworker in the hospital cafeteria who has become unresponsive. You have placed him supine on the floor. • You are a physician/nurse/ respiratory therapist/nurse's aide working in a clinic. You were performing abdominal thrusts on a responsive patient in the waiting room who has become unresponsive. • You are a paramedic/EMT. You were performing abdominal thrusts on a responsive 35-year-old male at a fast-food location who now has become unresponsive.	• Unresponsive • Chest does not rise with either rescue breathing attempt • Chest does not rise with either rescue breathing attempt	• Check responsiveness (none) • Send bystander to phone 911* • ***Open airway with tongue-jaw lift and perform finger sweep*** • ***Attempt rescue breath (not effective)*** • ***Reopen airway (reposition head) and attempt rescue breath (not effective)*** • ***Perform up to 5 abdominal thrusts*** • Repeat steps in bold italics, above • Open airway with tongue-jaw lift, perform finger sweep, foreign body **is** removed

		• Chest rises (ventilation successful) • Signs of circulation present • Not breathing • Patient regains spontaneous breathing after several rescue breaths	• Attempt rescue breaths (successful) • Check signs of circulation (present) • Check breathing (absent) • Continue rescue breathing until victim regains spontaneous breathing ***911 CALL** *Hospital cafeteria = hospital code *Clinic waiting room = 911 or clinic emergency number *Paramedic/EMT = no call to 911 needed

HCP-Adult (responsive, unresponsive/rescue breathing) FBAO—A

Healthcare Provider: Adult Relief of FBAO (Unresponsive/Rescue Breathing) Scenarios—B

Purpose: Management of FBAO in the adult found unresponsive from unknown cause with bystanders present. When attempts at rescue breathing fail, the rescuer must recognize the presence of FBAO, relieve the obstruction, and perform rescue breathing. The victim recovers.

Setup: Assign 1 participant the role of rescuer, 1 the role of 911* caller, and 1 the role of observer.

Scenario Number	Scenario Assignments/ Discussion	Assessment Findings	Expected Rescuer Actions
Unresponsive FBAO—B • Foreign-body airway obstruction (**found** unresponsive) • Initial assessment • FBAO relieved after 2 cycles of abdominal thrusts and finger sweeps • Signs of circulation present, but **not** breathing	**First Round** **Rescuer: Participant 1 or 4** **911 call: Participant 2 or 5** **Observer: Participant 3 or 6** • You are a physician/nurse/ respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. You discover an unresponsive 45-year-old male on the floor of the bathroom next to the hospital cafeteria. • You are a physician/nurse/ respiratory therapist/nurse's aide working in a clinic. You discover an unresponsive 30-year-old female on the floor of the bathroom. **Extra Practice Scenario** • You are a paramedic/EMT. You respond to a call at a restaurant. You find a 47-year-old male unresponsive on the bathroom floor.	• Unresponsive • Breathing absent • Chest does not rise with either rescue breathing attempt • Chest rises	• Check for responsiveness (none) • Send bystander to phone 911* • Check breathing (absent) • Attempt rescue breath (unsuccessful) • Reopen airway (reposition head) and attempt rescue breath (unsuccessful) • ***Apply up to 5 abdominal thrusts*** • ***Open airway with tongue-jaw lift, perform finger sweep*** • ***Attempt rescue breath, chest does not rise*** • ***Reopen airway (reposition head) and attempt rescue breath*** • Repeat steps in bold italics until breaths

		with breaths • Signs of circulation present • Not breathing • Victim regains spontaneous breathing after several rescue breaths	make chest rise • Check signs of circulation (present) • Check breathing (not breathing) • Continue rescue breathing until victim begins to breathe *Hospital =hospital code *Clinic= 9-1-1 *Paramedic/EMT = no call; 3rd participant observes

HCP Adult Unresponsive FBAO/Rescue Breathing—B

Healthcare Provider: Adult CPR-AED Scenarios—A

VF Rhythm: Medication Patch, Return of Signs of Circulation

Purpose: Management of cardiac arrest requiring the performance of CPR. The participant must remove a medication patch worn by the victim. After the 4th shock the victim is resuscitated.

Setup: Before starting the scenario, place a piece of tape or paper that represents a nitroglycerin patch on the chest wall at the location for the right electrode pad. Assign 1 participant the role of AED rescuer, 1 the role of CPR rescuer, and 1 the role of 911* caller and retriever of the AED (times the collapse-to-shock interval).

Scenario	Scenario Assignments/ Discussion	Assessment Findings	Expected Rescuer Actions
• **AED and CPR—A** • Cardiac arrest with medication patch present at site for right electrode pad placement • 4-shock scenario (3 shocks, 1 minute of CPR, 1 more shock • Signs of circulation and breathing return after the fourth shock	**First Round** **AED Rescuer: Number 1 or 4** **911 call: Number 2 or 5** **CPR Rescuer: Number 3 or 6** • You are a physician/nurse/respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. A 79-year-old male you are caring for suddenly clutches his chest and collapses next to you in the hospital medical telemetry unit. Two coworkers are with you; one knows CPR. An AED is at the nursing station down the hall. • You are a physician/nurse/respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. You are on a medical-surgical floor of the hospital when a 38-year-old male staggers out of a patient room and collapses to the floor in the hallway. Two coworkers are with you; one knows CPR. An AED is at the nursing station. • You are a paramedic/EMT responding to	• Unresponsive • Not breathing • No signs of circulation • AED arrives	• Check responsiveness (none) • Direct bystander to phone 911,* get AED • **CPR Rescuer:** Open airway, assess breathing (none) • Provide rescue breaths that cause chest rise • Check for signs of circulation (none) • Perform chest compressions • **AED Rescuer:** Begin use of AED (POWER ON, begin to apply pads) • **CPR Rescuer:** Stop CPR during AED pad placement • **AED Rescuer:**

	a call with your partner. A 75-year-old man has collapsed in the movie theater lobby. You have an AED with you.	• *"Shock advised"* for the first 3 shocks • After 3 shocks, *"no shock advised."* No signs of circulation • After 1 minute of CPR, *"no shock advised"* • Signs of circulation and breathing return	Remove medication patch, wipe skin before pad placement, apply pads • **AED Rescuer:** "Clear," analyze—*"shock advised"*—"clear," shock 3 times as prompted (3 shocks given). Then "clear" and analyze. *"No shock advised."* • **CPR Rescuer:** Check signs of circulation (absent). Begin compressions and ventilation (CPR for 1 minute) • **AED Rescuer:** "Clear" and analyze (*"no shock advised")* • Check signs of circulation (present) • Check breathing (present) ***911 CALL:** *Hospital telemetry unit = hospital emergency number, get the AED *Clinic = hospital emergency number. get the AED *Paramedic/EMT = no call is required

HCP Adult CPR/AED—A

Healthcare Provider: Adult CPR-AED Scenarios—B

VF Rhythm: Loose Electrode Troubleshooting, Respiratory Arrest After Conversion

Purpose: Management of cardiac arrest: poor electrode pad contact and how to correct a poor connection. For variety the instructor can vary the cause from a hairy chest to extreme victim diaphoresis. Reviews what to do when the victim converts to a normal rhythm after 1 shock but remains in respiratory arrest.

Setup: - Assign 1 participant the role of AED rescuer, 1 the role of CPR rescuer, and 1 the role of 911* caller and retriever of the AED (times the collapse-to-shock interval).

Scenario	Scenario Assignments/ Discussion	Assessment Findings	Expected Rescuer Actions
Adult CPR and AED—B • Cardiac arrest • Poor electrode contact that requires troubleshooting • First analysis: "*Shock advised*" • Analysis after that first shock: "*No shock advised*" • Victim has return of signs of circulation, but **not** breathing	**Second Round** **AED Rescuer: Number 2 or 5** **911 call: Number 3 or 6** **CPR Rescuer: Number 1 or 4** **Third round:** **AED Rescuer: Number 3 or 6** **911 call: Number 1 or 4** **CPR Rescuer: Number 2 or 5** • You are a physician/nurse/respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. You are working in a clinic when an elderly male collapses in the waiting room. Two colleagues are with you. An AED is at the reception desk. The man's chest is very hairy, preventing good electrode contact. • You are a physician/nurse/respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. You are walking through the hospital lobby when an 85-year old female suddenly collapses to the floor. Two colleagues are with you. An AED is at the reception desk.. The woman is	• Unresponsive • Not breathing • No signs of circulation • AED arrives • Simulate poor electrode contact; loosen cable or pad; if unable to simulate, tell AED rescuer, *"There is an electrode problem; identify and correct it."*	• Check responsiveness (none) • **CPR rescuer:** Direct bystander to phone 911* and get the AED • Open airway, check breathing (none) • Provide breaths that make chest rise • Check signs of circulation • Provide chest compressions • **AED rescuer:** Begin use of AED (POWER ON, apply pads) • **CPR Rescuer:** Stop CPR during application of AED pads • **AED Rescuer:** Successfully troubleshoot poor electrode connection: successful connection is made

	extremely diaphoretic. • You are a paramedic/EMT. You and your partner are responding to a call at the supermarket. On arrival you find an elderly female collapsed in the aisle. You have an AED with you.. The woman is extremely diaphoretic • During the loose electrode episode, encourage AED rescuer and 3rd participant to suggest solutions (press down on the pads; check cable connections; comment, "The victim has a very hairy chest" or "is very diaphoretic. What would you do?") • Reinforce the point that rescue breathing should continue until the airway is stabilized by ACLS. Signs of circulation should be checked every few minutes.	• AED prompt to analyze rhythm • *"Shock advised"* following first analysis • "*No shock advised*" after the second analysis • Signs of circulation present • Not breathing	• **AED rescuer:** "clear" and analyze—"*Shock advised*"—"clear", shock • **AED Rescuer**: "clear" and analyze: *"No shock advised*" • **CPR Rescuer:** Check signs of circulation (present) • Check breathing (absent) • Continue rescue breathing ***911 Call:** *Clinic: call emergency number or 911 and get the AED *Hospital = call hospital emergency number and get AED *Paramedic/EMT= no call needed

Healthcare Provider: Adult CPR-AED Scenarios—C

VF Rhythm: Wet Environment, No Signs of Circulation Return

Purpose: Management of cardiac arrest: victim is lying in a wet environment, such as a puddle of water around a swimming pool. Participants should know to remove the victim from standing water and dry the chest. The victim is shocked into asystole ("*no shock indicated"*) after the 3rd shock and remains in asystole *("no shock indicated"),* and care is transferred to ACLS personnel. CPR should be performed for 1 minute after each *"no shock indicated"* message.

Setup: Assign 1 participant as an AED rescuer, 1 as a CPR rescuer, and 1 as a 911* caller and retriever of the AED (or observer). The remaining 3 participants are assigned to the peer practice group.

Scenario	Scenario Assignments/ Discussion	Assessment Findings	Expected Rescuer Actions
Adult CPR and AED—C • Cardiac arrest following submersion • Victim lying in standing water; rescuers must move and dry victim • "*Shock advised*" for the first 2 shocks*; "no shock advised"* after analysis performed following the 3rd shock. *"No shock advised"* for all additional shocks (CPR indicated) • ACLS personnel arrive to care for patient	**Third Round** **AED Rescuer: Number 3 or 6** **911 call: Number 1 or 4** **CPR Rescuer: Number 2 or 5** • You are a physician/nurse/respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. You are at the beach when a 20-year-old male appears to be panicking in the water. By the time rescuers get to him he is apparently unresponsive. They bring him to shore. When you and your 2 colleagues arrive, he is lying on his back with his legs in the water. There is a telephone and AED at the lifeguard station 50 yards away. • You are a physician/nurse/respiratory therapist/nurse's aide. You are called to the physical rehab swimming pool where there is a senior aerobics class. When you and 2 associates arrive, staff have just removed an apparently unresponsive 78- year-old female from the water. She is lying in a puddle of water at the side of the	• Unresponsive • Not breathing • No signs of circulation • AED arrives • *"Shock advised"* for the first 2 shocks. *"No*	• Check response (none) • **CPR Rescuer:** Direct bystander to phone 911* and get the AED • Move victim from wet environment and dry chest wall • Open airway, assess breathing (absent) • Provide rescue breaths that make chest rise • Check signs of circulation (absent) • Perform chest compressions • **AED Rescuer:** Begin use of AED (POWER ON, apply pads) • **CPR Rescuer:** Stop CPR during application of AED pads • **AED rescuer:** "clear," analyze—*"Shock advised"*—"clear," shock 3

	pool. An AED is in a nearby office. • You are a paramedic/EMT. You and your partner are responding to a call at the public swimming pool where several people are removing an apparently unresponsive 65-year old female. She is lying at the side of the pool in a puddle of water. You have an AED with you.	*shock advised*" after the third shock • No signs of circulation • ACLS personnel arrive to care for the victim	times as prompted (3 shocks given). Then "clear" and analyze. *"No shock advised."* • **CPR Rescuer:** Check signs of circulation (absent) • Resume CPR, re-analyze rhythm every minute • Transfer care to ACLS personnel *** 911 Call:** *Beach = call 911 and get the AED *Swimming pool = call 911 or emergency number and get the AED *Paramedic/EMT= no call required

HCP Adult CPR/AED—C